

GOOD OPEN-AIR WORK

What the Dean Said—Norwegian Sailor Brings Mates to Army—An Unusual Request.

A certain Dean of one of our Canadian Colleges, visiting Halifax, was a recent listener to our Saturday night open-air meeting, and enjoyed it so much that he told his host he would like to attend another, which he did the next day, and expressed himself thus to his host: "I would certainly like to have had the opportunity to speak in that meeting." What a privilege is a Salvationist's!

A Norwegian listening to an open-air meeting, heard the time of meeting announced, came along, got converted, and now is enjoying free Salvation. He then brought two more of his shipmates to the meeting, and led them to the Mercy Seat, himself pointing them to Christ. Since this prayer meetings have been started on board the ship to which they had come, and are seeking mercy. Following this, this convert brought along six men (who had become converted as a result of his efforts on board ship) to the Soldiers' meeting Monday night, and stating that they could not speak English, he had arranged for them to sing together in Norwegian, afterwards translating each one's testimony into English. This was also their farewell, as they were returning to Norway next day. The effect upon the meeting was wonderful.

Our open-air attendance for the last week-end was well over two hundred.

At our altar service, after the young comrades had placed their gifts on the altar, a young lady came forward and presented herself a gift to Christ. A young convert, timid about giving her testimony, wrote it down and learnt it off by heart, but has since so advanced that in Soldiers' meetings, the other comrades have to look to their laurels.

A bluejacket, a recent visitor, gave a few echoes from his own life. Drunken parents, given him to send him to sleep when a babe in arms, wandered into the world, joined the navy, encountered many hard knocks, met a young lady, who insisted he either had to give up drinking or her—decided drink must go—soon after found Christ, and has since for many years followed Him.

Very seldom The Salvation Army has to ask not to give any more in the collection, but such was the case last Sunday night. It was wet, the ordinary collection fell short of our average. The drum was placed in the ring and a request was made for the balance. It immediately began to rain money all about the ring with the very amusing result of an Army Officer requiring them to stop. God is good to us.

Sunday night recently Ensign Wright was in charge, and we spent a very profitable evening, finishing up with four at the Mercy Seat.

Recently at one of our open-air, the crowd outside the open-air, and the number in the ring was so large that at either end of the ring two comrades each gave their testimony to one to one part of the crowd and the other to the other part.

TWO SOULS AT ST. JOHN'S

We are glad to report good progress from St. John's. The meetings during the week were conducted by Adjutant and Mrs. Hiscock, assisted by Lieutenant Winsor, much of the Spirit of God was felt. One soul surrendered on Thursday night, and other on Sunday. An enrollment of Soldiers takes place during the coming week—Corres.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

BEING A REVIEW OF THE FOUR YEARS COMMAND BY BRIGADIER AND MRS. McLEAN OF NORTH-WEST DIVISION

It was in November, 1917, that Brigadier and Mrs. McLean took charge of The Army's Work in the Prairie Provinces. Advances and improvement have been general, and some months ago it was subdivided, and a separate Division formed of the Corps situated in the Province of Alberta. This makes comparisons difficult. One of the most pleasing facts is that during the period under review approximately eight thousand have knelt at Army Penitent Forms, of whom nearly two thousand have been added to the rolls.

A striking example of progress made is that there are more Soldiers in the Division now than when the Brigadier took over the command, despite the transfer of the Alberta Corps. In thinking of the latter, it should be remembered that these include some of the larger Corps of the Dominion, viz.: Calgary, Lethbridge and Edmonton.

From the standpoint of new open-

for the use of the Calgary II. Corps.

Brass Bands have been organized at Prince Albert, Winnipeg, Ft. William, Weyburn, North, Battleford, Estevan, and Port Arthur. In some cases the Bands are small, but render valuable assistance to the Corps. Another musical brigade organized during the command of the Brigadier is the Winnipeg Citadel Young People's Songster Brigade, numbering twenty-five. All are duly commissioned. The Young People's Band of the Citadel Corps has not only maintained its position, but transferred to the Senior Band about one dozen Bandmen, who are proving themselves quite capable of holding their own amongst the "big boys."

A Young People's Band was organized in connection with the Calgary I. Corps, and at the present time appears to be doing well.

The Young People's Work, perhaps, gives the greatest cause for



Brigadier and Mrs. McLean and Staff

rejoicing. The number present at the Company Meetings has made a splendid increase, and nearly all the Corps in the Division have a commissioned Young People's Sergeant-Major and other Young People's Locals. The number of "Young Soldiers" sold has been increased by a considerable figure.

Every special effort target has been reached, and in connection with the recent Self-Denial Effort, the Division was successful in securing the largest amount in its history.

This is particularly cheering, when it is remembered that the West has been passing through a trying time, consequent on a partial crop failure last year and the war.

The Brigadier is grateful for the wholehearted co-operation he received from the North-West forces. During his command, it has been the privilege of Mrs. Peacock and myself to serve as Chancellors for nearly three years. This has been a happy, profitable experience. I have much cause to bless the day I met Brigadier and Mrs. McLean, for I received the blessing of a clean heart in one of the Brigadier's meetings when he was in charge of the Toronto Temple Corps twenty years ago; and also received my first commission from him as a Young People's Sergeant.

God bless Brigadier and Mrs. McLean and their family, and the Pacific Division, to which they now go.—G. W. Peacock, Staff-Captain.

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WESTERN COMMISSIONER

(Continued on Page 11.)

NEWS NOTES *and* COMMENTS



"Dad," Congdon, of the
At the advanced age of
five years, and after
one year of Salvation
"Dad," Congdon, of the
Corps, has gone to his
ward." He was converted
after The Army commenced its
activities in the Canadian Trench
and through long years, in
which The Army has been
upon to face many severe trials
has stood firmly for the cause
righteousness.

Our comrades passed Tuesday, July 6th, after a

The struggle for the mastery of the air has grown more and more

Despite the fair-sized arsenal carried by that "German machine, craft
(Concluded on Page 15.)



8th inst. Prior to the interment in the Dresden Cemetery, an impressive service was conducted by Officers of the local Corps, assisted by Rev. A. W. Barber, B.D., of the home of our departed comrade.

A brief service was conducted at the graveside.

It will be forwarded as soon as one of the big liners goes out of Montreal. The flag-ship of the Court House in Vancouver, which is two hundred and fifty feet long, came from the same

new attacks should be at-
tacked by the Turkish army we
prophecy with certainty that
it will be doomed to the same
fate as in the first."

that are likely to spoil and be protected from dust, because many of these bacteria are on grains of dust floating in the air. The bacteria that cause milk to sour are present almost everywhere. It is important also to keep milk, eggs, and similar food cool in order to prevent spoilage. Some certain bacteria thrive in warm weather or in higher temperatures, so those of refrigerators in which food is "kept."

Some of the tropical species are gigantic size compared with those forms. Well known

When giving sickly medicines to children, heat the spoon by dipping it for a moment in hot water, then pour in the medicine, and it will slip easily from the spoon.

Keep your baby happy for hours by this simple, cheap contrivance. Cover an empty wooden box with wall paper, nail a pair of rockers on the bottom of the box, also nail a piece of wood eight inches wide on the inside of one end near the top. Baby can then sit in and rock himself, and is quite safe, as he cannot

A SURPRISING, and to the ordinary person, a miraculous discovery has been made and promptly turned into an invention. It was quite an accidental discovery, as are so many conquests of science—but it opens up extremely interesting possibilities. It is nothing

In the course of some other experiments, the scientists had

volunteered to serve their country have been rejected because they did not quite come up to the physical standard required. They will now get another chance, for in order to obtain sufficient recruits, the standard is to be relaxed.

Hitherto the regulations have set forth that every man accepted must be at least five feet three inches high and have a minimum chest measurement of thirty-three and a half inches. Under the new regulations men of five feet two will be accept-

been put into force. For men between eighteen and thirty years the minimum girth of chest has been reduced from thirty-three and a half to thirty-three inches; but this half inch has been added to men from thirty to forty-five years, who in future must have a minimum chest measurement of thirty-four inches.

A FOE TO EFFICIENCY

THE time has passed when alcoholic liquors are to be regarded inseparable from warfare.



"Dutch courage" has heretofore been regarded as an indispensable equipment of warfare, and alcohol has been looked on as the ally, rather than the enemy, of the fighting man; but the present war will reverse the opinions of the civilized world on a good many questions, and it is possible that the indispensability of alcohol in the army may be one of them.

The farm has an area of about fifty square miles and the water varies in depth from five to fifteen fathoms. The farmer selects the spots where the larvae of oysters are most numerous, and then he plants small racks and stones. These are soon covered with oyster spat. They are then removed and placed in special beds, where they lie undisturbed until the third year.

until the third year, when the oyster produces pearls unless it be irritated by some foreign substance. As soon as it feels this it proceeds to cover it with nacre, layer on layer, until after a few years it has made a pearl. When large enough the oysters are taken from the water and the pearls are removed—a tiny speck of some foreign substance is introduced into their bodies and they are replaced in the sea. By the end of from three to five years the oyster has coated the foreign substance with nacre, and this has become a pearl.

All the work on this oyster farm is done by women, who bring the oysters up and down by diving.

ONE of the marked features of the European conflict that distinguishes it from the wars of the past is the absence of smoke on the firing lines (says "Popular Mechanics"). Owing to the use of smokeless powder, no smoke is made when a rifle is discharged, while the heaviest artillery throws off nothing more than a thin mist that is invisible a hundred yards away, and disappears within a few seconds after the gun is fired.

Only when shrapnel or a shell explodes in the enemy's lines is there anything visible in the way of smoke, the whole purpose being to conceal the position of the guns throwing the projectiles, while making the points where the projectiles exploded clearly visible. The expression, "the smoke of battle," so faithfully descriptive of the wars of the past, has little meaning when applied to modern war.



A Large British Business Expansion

